

these dispatches the commodore states his having received intelligence from La Vendee, that in consequence of a grand council of war, held at Nantes by the republican generals, all the national guards of the neighbouring communes were directed to assemble in that city, in order to cross the Loire and make a furious attack upon the Vendecans. The national guards having at first declined, and afterwards absolutely refused to participate in a measure merely calculated to cause Frenchmen to massacre each other, the generals put themselves at the head of the troops of the line, lately arrived from the frontiers, reinforced by some requisition men, and this force, consisting of 14 battalions, marched against Charette; who apprised of their intention, advanced to meet them, between Machecoul and Noirmoutier, and attacked and defeated the republican army with such slaughter that scarce four battalions of the conventional troops escaped. The commodore observes, that although he has not yet received any official account of this action, yet he has every reason to believe the above information to be true.

Yesterday government received further dispatches from Sir J. B. Warren, dated the 10th inst. brought to Plymouth by the Dolphin cutter of 16 guns, which arrived there on Saturday.

Yesterday Mr. Windham went to the duke de Bourbon, at Lafabloniere's hotel, Leicester-fields, to inform him that the necessary arrangements for his departure are now made; and this day the duke with his suite, set out from London, to embark for the coast of France.

By the Paris papers of the 18th and 19th instant, which arrived by express this evening, we learn, that general Jourdan is preparing to pass the Rhine, at the head of 80,000 men, to co-operate with Kleber, whose army is stated to have consisted of 25,000. The possession of the Isle of Newied is mentioned as affording him a certainty of success. Kleber is said to have continued his march along the banks of the Rhine, after leaving a strong garrison in Dusseldorf, with a view to attack the fortresses of Mulheim, which serves to cover Coblenz; he will then join general Jourdan, and their united forces are to attack the strong fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein.

General Pichegru, with 150,000, occupied the banks of the Rhine, from Huningen to the spot in which Jourdan's army is now stationed. The two armies are to commence hostilities at all points, unless the empire consents to the immediate conclusion of a peace.

Letters which have been received at Paris, from Basle, mention, that a cessation of hostilities has been agreed upon between France and the Italian states.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, September 15.

Extract of a letter from lieutenant Pearce of the marines, to his grace the duke of Portland, dated Tempic, New-Galicia, two hundred leagues to the N. W. of the city of Mexico, April 25, 1795.

"I have the honour of acquainting your grace, that, in obedience to your instructions, I proceeded from Ronterry to Nootka, in company with brigadier-general Alava, the officer appointed by the court of Spain, for finally terminating the negotiations relative to that port, where, having satisfied myself respecting the state of the country at the time of the arrival of the Spaniards, preparations were immediately made for dismantling the fort which the Spaniards had erected on an island that guarded the mouth of the harbour, and embarking the ordnance. By the morning of the 28th all the artillery were embarked, part on board his catholic majesty's sloop of war Active, and part on board of the Sans Carlos guardship.—Brigadier-general Alava and myself then met, agreeably to our respective instructions, on the place, where we signed and exchanged the declaration and counter declaration for restoring those lands to his majesty, as agreed upon by the two courts. After which ceremony I ordered the British flag to be hoisted in token of possession, and the general gave directions for the troops to embark.

ROYALISTS OF LA VENDEE.

ADDRESS

Of the chiefs of the army of La Vendee to his Britannic majesty, brought to England by one of Charette's aid-de-camps.

SIR,

The royalists of La Vendee are about to lay their sentiments, their wishes, and their hopes, at the feet of the greatest and most generous of sovereigns. For these three years past, we have not ceased to combat for the re-establishment of the throne and of the altar. Whilst France, either the victim or the accomplice of the tyrants, by which she is governed, threatens, since that period, as well with her principles as her arms, all the states leagued against her, a handful of Frenchmen, faithful to their God and their king, brave all dangers, surmount all obstacles, in order to restore happiness to their country and tranquillity to Europe.

Sometimes conquered, and often conquerors, our defeats as well as our victories, have cost the armies of the convention more than 300,000 men; but unfortunately, such an important diversion, in favour of the combined powers, has hitherto served only to exhaust our means, and to weaken us, instead of procuring us the assistance which we had a right to expect, as well from sound policy, as from the promises of those who were allies of the cause which we defend. At last we learn that the white flag is floating on the coast of Brittany; the royalists of La Vendee have resumed the arms which they had for a moment been induced to lay down, in consequence of a formal promise that efforts should be speedily made for the re-establishment of royalty.

Not only deceived in our expectations, but threatened in the persons of our chiefs, some of whom have been basely massacred, others arrested in violation of treaties, our battalions are again assembled, and several victories have already signalized the new campaign which we have recently opened. It is thus then, Sire, with those arms in our hands, which are destined to combat the enemies of kings, that we present ourselves before your majesty, and that we solicit you to unite your armies to ours, to concur in the re-establishment of our lawful sovereign on the throne of his ancestors. Long, too long, has the blood of England and France been flowing; the two nations feel the necessity of a just and honourable peace; but such a peace can only be procured from a monarchy. Did an opportunity more precious to your majesty's heart ever occur? Did one ever exist more glorious than that which now presents itself, for concurring in the re-establishment of a king upon the throne of France?

Such, Sire, are our wishes; such also are our hopes; and your royal heart is too magnanimous to suffer us to be disappointed in our expectations. Relying on the generous protection of your arms, we will continue to combat your enemies and our own. Acquiring an accession of strength from assistance thus powerful, our soldiers will become, if possible, more formidable than ever. Until the arrival of that happy epoch, we will not cease to address our vows to Heaven for the preservation of your majesty's life, and for the welfare and prosperity of your subjects. With these sentiments, joined to those of the most profound respect, we beseech your majesty to believe us ever, Sire, your most obedient and most humble servants,

The royalists of La Vendee,
Chevalier CHARETTE,
SAPINEAU,
COETU, Knight of St. Louis.

Head quarters at Belleville, }
June 21, 1795. }

BELFAST, September 21.

This day's packet brings us Parisian news down to the 4th instant, inclusive. Nothing of importance has occurred. The convention are occupied in receiving the returns from primary assemblies. It appears that a considerable majority of those received are either silent on the decree of re-election, or have concurred with the convention: in the mean time the assemblies of Paris continue permanent, and are occupying themselves in organizing with the cities in the departments who adhere to the same opinion, as well as with some of the armies. The convention on their part are taking measures to stop these communications as far as they can, by rendering travelling as difficult as possible.

The Parisian papers are mostly against the convention, and are extremely free in their remarks on it. Such deputations as confirm the decree, are received with enthusiastic applause by the convention; whilst those who protest against it are coldly received, and refused the honours of the sitting; in the mean time all parties are almost unanimous in the acceptance of the constitution.

The inhabitants of Belfast have a peculiar right to feel for and sympathize with their fellow-citizens of Cork, who have lately experienced a sample of that kind of military dragooning to which Belfast was devoted, in the spring of 1793, and which would have been executed in its full extent, had it not been for the courageous stand made by THAT BODY, whose name will be immortal in the annals of Ireland.

If Cork had had five hundred volunteers in array, she would not have tamely witnessed the noonday murder of her citizens, and the violation of her women.

Ordingen, where the French crossed the Rhine first, previous to their taking possession of Dusseldorf, is upwards of 150 miles below Mentz. The neutrality of the king of Prussia was extremely favourable to the republicans in crossing the Rhine, as the right bank of that river opposite to Ordingen belongs to his majesty, and by passing at that place they were enabled to turn the right flank of the Austrians, without firing a shot.

The passage of the Rhine, which has cost so little loss of blood, is one of the most important events of the war, and may be naturally supposed to have an immediate effect in producing peace on the continent. He would be a wise man, however, who could tell whether it will have any effect in procuring peace between France and the English government. John Bull is beset, and alas! poor paddy is yoked to the same car by a set of men whose system if we may judge from the last four years, baffles all human calculation.

CORR. K. September 12.

Last Saturday night and on Sunday, the peaceable inhabitants of this city received the grossest usage and the most barbarous treatment that a Russian and wanton soldiery could possibly commit in a stormed town or enemy's country; after the citizens had been alarmed for two days and interrupted in their business, their shops shut up by orders from the chief magistrate, and their lives endangered by the dissension of two regiments and their officers, the forces that had been called in to quell the insurrection, proceeded to the most licentious acts. They ravished women on Saturday night in many quarters of the town, and beat many people in the most desperate manner. The Louth militia and 7th dragoons were principally guilty of those shocking atrocities, as disgraceful to the military discipline as they are grievous to unoffending citizens; but this was not all; about 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 7th dragoons sallied forth into the streets, attacked the people indiscriminately, at North Bridge,

in Mallow-lane and in other streets, with drawn sabres, cut them in a miserable manner and stabbed them most inhumanly. It was truly lamentable to behold an old man, at North Bridge, endeavouring to run away, overtaken by one of these murderers, knocked down and pierced through the body!

On Monday night the dragoons attacked men and women, at an early hour. On Coal-quay they knocked down and stabbed a poor sailor—at Southgate they violated a woman—a virtuous woman, a married woman. A Mr. Baxter of Gratten-street they ferociously cut with their sabres at the end of Broad-lane. In the North Main-street, they attacked Mr. L. Connor and another gentleman on their coming from the play, who only saved their lives by the greatest intrepidity. They broke every lamp in Fishamble-lane, South Main-street, and demolished many houses of ill fame; such are the deeds that are allowed to be perpetrated in a garrison town, during three days and three nights incessantly, without control or interruption. Such is the manner that the lives of citizens are sported with in a city numerously provided with constables, and where there were actually three staff officers!

We shall not hesitate to assert that these barbarous, wanton, and bloody excesses are shamefully disgraceful both to the civil and military powers. Why were such butchers allowed to remain in the city after the 10th and 11th regiments had laid down their arms on Saturday afternoon? Why, if a city must be cursed with such guests, were they not confined to their quarters? Or why, if oppressively thrown on poor publicans, were they not disarmed? Why allow the peace of one hundred thousand inhabitants to be disturbed for a moment, by the quarrels of inhuman tramps, paid by the very people they dare insult and maltreat? By what law of justice, reason, or good policy, will an armed banditti be allowed to roam like tigers among multitudes dispersed and unarmed?

These are questions that generals and magistrates may take time to answer at their luxurious tables, at the hour of 5 o'clock, when the hungry citizen is sliced by their myrmidons; but how they will repair the injuries and cure the wounds that have been inflicted on scores for their want of discipline and energy, we are at a loss to know. Yet, we shall be told that these are the friends of good order, and the protectors of the people!

KNOXVILLE, October.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Tellico Block-house, to his friend in this town, dated October 17.

"Yesterday morning governor Blount was informed by a message from Alexander Cornell, that himself with the other Creek chiefs, wished to have their introduction to him on the south of the Tennessee, to which he agreed. I was a witness to the meeting, about a quarter of a mile in advance of old Fort Loudon, on a beautiful eminence, in a large open field, where the governor, accompanied by the honourable James White, representative to congress from this territory, colonel James White, of Knox county, captain Rickard, of the federal troops, and the agents of the Cherokees, colonel McKee and Mr. Digsmoor waited their arrival. Cornell and the chiefs approached under the flag of the United States. The ceremony was the embrace of friendship, and the smoking the pipe of peace, after which mutual professions of peace and friendship took place, and the Creek chiefs, together with the Little Turkey and the other principal chiefs of the Cherokees, accompanied the governor to the garrison. This is the first interview that has ever taken place between the Creeks and any officer of government on the part of this territory.

"There is now at this place a full representation of the Cherokees and Creeks, having for their object to strengthen the chain of friendship between them and the United States, and all appearances warrant the hopes that it will long continue. There are also at this place several Chickasaws and Choclaws, with a wish to restore peace between the Creeks and Chickasaws; but it is to be feared, from the late attack of the former upon the latter, nothing conclusive on that head can be done."

Tellico Block-house, October 11, 1795.
North bank of the Tennessee.

SIR,

YOU, with the families with you on your way to Nashville, may pass the wilderness from South-west Point to Bledloe's Lick, without a military escort, without the least apprehension of injuries at the hands of the Cherokees or Creeks: this assurance to you is founded upon the pacific conduct of those nations for upwards of six months past; upon their repeated assurances of peace and general good conduct during that period; and lastly, upon the assurances given me since my arrival at this place yesterday, by the Lower Cherokees, at the head of whom, and here present, are John Watts, the Bloody Fellow, the Glads, Dick Justice, Double Head, Talotiska, the Otter Lister, and others.—The Little Turkey and the other chiefs of his town, are on the way, and may be expected to arrive with the Creek chiefs.

As soon as the conference is over, large parties will turn out to hunt, and as the trace to Cumberland leads through their hunting grounds, they must of necessity frequently cross it, and perhaps sometimes encamp near it, but in either case the travellers have nothing to fear from them—neither murder nor theft.

Such are the assurances of the Indians and such is my belief, a belief not founded merely upon the present assurances in which I must confess I have full faith, but also upon their past conduct as before stated, and upon the general appearance of things.

So far for assurances on the part of the Indians. I have now to recommend to you, and other travellers